Preliminary Alternative 9
Corresponding to Alternative Formulation Strategy 1A, 2B, 3B, 4A- Min)

Primary Conflict	Approach to Resolve Conflict
Fisheries and Diversions (Conflict 1)	**Increase Fish Productivity (1A)** Diversion Modification (1B)
Habitat and Land Use/Flood Protection (Conflict 2)	Preserve Existing Land Use (2A) **Create Additional Habitat Area (2B)**
Water Supply Availability and Beneficial Uses (Conflict 3)	Reduce Critical Export Area Demands (3A) **Enhance Delta Supplies as Inflows (3B)**
Water Quality and Land Use (Conflict 4)	**Managing Quality of Delta Inflow (4A)** Manage Instream/In-Delta Water Quality (4B)
Minimum or Maximum	

Solution Overview

This particular strategy relies upon boosting fish productivity, creation of habitat, increases in water availability north of the Delta, and source control of toxics -- all at a minimal level. As a result of the requirement that only minimal action be taken, this Preliminary Alternative 9 is based almost exclusively on fisheries habitat restoration. Habitat is created in the Delta, flow and temperature conditions for anadromous fish are improved upstream, barriers to anadromous fish migration are removed, and modest reductions in agricultural pollutant discharges are achieved. In combination with the cross cutting elements, this alternative should be adequate to support listed species and species of special interest at levels which reduce or remove the conflict between the ESA and present water operations.

Actions Selected

Habitat - Habitat improvements focus on the habitats most closely linked to species either listed or potentially listed under ESA. Thus, improvements are made in shallow water, riverine, and riparian habitats. In addition, flow and temperature conditions are improved upstream, barriers to anadromous migration are removed, and barriers are used to keep anadromous fish out of the central Delta.
Populations - The habitat measures discussed above will both provide for general habitat improvements and boost particular species (listed or potential ESA species).
Diversions - This strategy does not allow for measures aimed at reducing the impacts of diversions on fish. Moreover, at this minimal level, no changes in diversions to improve water supplies are justified. Thus, no diversion elements are included.
Water use - Flow and temperature patterns upstream are altered. No other changes in water use are made. However, the elimination of conflict over ESA will improve the reliability of export supplies.
Water quality - Several actions are taken to reduce the amount of pollutants entering the water system through agricultural runoff.
Land use/ levees/ flood control - Some existing land use, probably agricultural, is converted into habitat.
Institutions - Because the alternative does not represent a significant change from status quo conditions, institutional changes may not be necessary.

Preliminary Assessment

Preliminary alternative 9 is a modest improvement from the no action case. However, the preliminary alternative was constrained to take only minimal measures and thus, could never provide major improvements over the no action alternative. Even if the constraint on the intensity of action were lifted, this strategy would still fail to deal with diversion impacts or substitute supplies (demand management or new water) south of the Delta.

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